

# KHMER

## Consonants

Full Form	Subscript	<i>'Aksar Mul script</i>		Romanization	Full Form	Subscript	<i>'Aksar Mul script</i>		Romanization
		Full form	Subscript				Full form	Subscript	
ក	ក	ក	ក	k	ទ	ទ	ទ	ទ	d
ខ	ខ	ខ	ខ	kh	ឆ	ឆ	ឆ	ឆ	dh
គ	គ	គ	គ	g	ន	ន	ន	ន	n
ឃ	ឃ	ឃ	ឃ	gh	ប	ប	ប	ប	p
ង	ង	ង	ង	ng	ផ	ផ	ផ	ផ	ph
ច	ច	ច	ច	c	ព	ព	ព	ព	b
ឆ	ឆ	ឆ	ឆ	ch	ភ	ភ	ភ	ភ	bh
ជ	ជ	ជ	ជ	j	ម	ម	ម	ម	m
ឈ	ឈ	ឈ	ឈ	jh	យ	យ	យ	យ	y
ញ	ញ or ញ	ញ	ញ or ញ	ñ	រ	រ	រ	រ	r
ដ	ដ	ដ	ដ	t	ល	ល	ល	ល	l
ប	ប	ប	ប	th	វ	វ	វ	វ	v
ឌ	ឌ	ឌ	ឌ	d	ក	ក	ក	ក	ś *
ឍ	ឍ	ឍ	ឍ	ḍh	ច	ច	ច	ច	ṣ *
ណ	ណ	ណ	ណ	ṇ	ស	ស	ស	ស	s
ត	ត	ត	ត	t	ហ	ហ	ហ	ហ	h
ថ	ថ	ថ	ថ	th	ឡ	-	ឡ	-	!
					អ	អ	អ	អ	'

\* Not used since the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and is mainly used for Pali and Sanskrit transliteration.

## Vowels

Independent	Romanization	Independent	Romanization
ឺ	i	ឺ	!
ឺ	ī	ឺ	ī
ុ	u	ុ	ae
ុ	ū	ុ	ai
ុ	ýu	ុ	o
ុ	r	ុ	au
ុ	r̄		

<i>Dependent</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Dependent</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
□□	'a'	ខ្មែរ	'ae
ខ្មែរ	'ā	ខ្មែរ	'ai
ខ្មែរ	'i	ខ្មែរ	'o
ខ្មែរ	'ī	ខ្មែរ	'au
ខ្មែរ	'ý	ខ្មែរ	'uṃ
ខ្មែរ	'ȳ	ខ្មែរ	'aṃ
ខ្មែរ	'u	ខ្មែរ	'ām
ខ្មែរ	'ū	ខ្មែរ	'aḥ
ខ្មែរ	'ua	ខ្មែរ	'ih
ខ្មែរ	'oe	ខ្មែរ	'yh
ខ្មែរ	'ya	ខ្មែរ	'uḥ
ខ្មែរ	'ia	ខ្មែរ	'eḥ
ខ្មែរ	'e	ខ្មែរ	'oḥ

### Diacritical marks

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Alternative</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
ខ្មែរ	ខ្មែរ	" (hard sign)
ខ្មែរ	ខ្មែរ	' (soft sign (prime))
ខ្មែរ		R
ខ្មែរ		° (circle above)
ខ្មែរ		' (alif)
ខ្មែរ		' (ayn)
ខ្មែរ		· (dot above)
ខ្មែរ □		ã (breve)
ខ្មែរ		à (combining grave accent)
ខ្មែរ		á (combining acute accent)
ខ្មែរ		â (modified letter circumflex)

### Notes

1. In the consonant portion of this romanization table, the special character ' shows the position of a Khmer script character below which a subscript character is written. A subscript character is always romanized after a full-form character without an intervening vowel, as in ក្រែង្គាក់ (krakhvák).

2. When ញ (ñ) occurs with a subscript character, the lower element is omitted, as in ញ្ច (ñc). When ញ (ñ) occurs as its own subscript, the lower element is replaced with its full form as in កញ្ចា (kaññā). Otherwise, the subscript has the form of the lower element alone, as in ខ្ល (khñ).
3. When the consonant ប (p) is followed by the vowel ា (ā), it takes the special form បា.
4. The diacritics ៉ and ៊ are romanized as ˆ and ˊ respectively, immediately following the consonant they modify. ៉ is used only with the seven consonants ក, ញ, ម, ប, យ, រ and វ. ៊ is used only with ឃ, ស, ហ and អ. They change form however to ុ when accompanying vowels ិ, ឹ, ឺ, and ី as in ប៊ី (pˊi) and ស៊ី (sˊi). Otherwise, ុ represents the vowel u as in មុន (mun).
5. The diacritics ្រ, ្រ, ្រ, and ្រ in the romanization column follow the last letter of the word in which they occur, as in ក្រសិរិយ្យ (ksatriy˚); ច្រះ (cāh); ដ្រី (ṭaˊ); អាត្ម្រន (ˊātmān). Note that this uses the ring above (U+02DA) and dot above (U+02D9), not the combining ring above (U+030A) and combining dot above (U+0307) as specified in *MARC 21 Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media*.
6. Conventional signs: ្រ is romanized by repeating the preceding word or phrase; ្រ្រ is romanized as .l. ; ្រ្រ is romanized as .p. ; X is romanized as a hyphen ( - ); ្រ is romanized as a colon ( : ); and ្រ and ្រ are romanized as a period ( . ). The signs ្រ and ្រ are omitted in romanization.
7. Khmer numerals are ០ (0), ១ (1), ២ (2), ៣ (3), ៤ (4), ៥ (5), ៦ (6), ៧(7), ៨(8), and ៩ (9).
8. Khmer words are not written separately, and spacing occurs only after longer phrases. When romanizing, any word can be separated. This also applies to Pali and Sanskrit loan-words. Other loan-words are divided according to their original language.
9. According to the *Khmer dictionary* by Chuon Nat published in 1967 (p. 1874), when ឌី is added as a subscript to ឃ it looks like ឃ្រ, is pronounced *oi*, and means *give*. The dictionary also provides another form as ឃ្រ. When used it is often written as ឃ្រ instead of ឃ្រ. ឃ never appears alone.
10. According to the Royal Academy of Cambodia, there are 25 dependent vowels in the Khmer language. ្រ, ្រ, ្រ are listed to show the position of consonants relative to vowels with some extra signs used in Khmer spelling and writing.
  - ្រ, show the position of the consonant relative to the inherent vowel, such as ក្រ (kak) = to freeze up; ម្រ (mak) = to come; ស្រ (sak) = to peel.
  - ្រ is a Khmer diacritic called *Banták* that shortens the preceding vowel. It is listed in the vowel table.
  - ្រ is a combined form of consonant sound and *Banták* as in ក្រ (kák) = to book/reserve; ស្រ (sák) = hair.
  - ្រ is a combined form of vowel and *Banták* as in ក្រ (kâk) = coin; ស្រ (sâk) = tattoo.